THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1832. NO. 90.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

Boat Stores, &c.

JOSEPH G. DAVIS,

No. 37 Water street, Pittsburgh,

HAS just received a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, Fruit, &c. &c., embracing all the variety of articles of the first quality, which are usually wanted for the supply of Boats and Housekeepers, which he offers for sale, to his friends and the public in general, at the lowest cash prices.

Orders for any articles in the above line, will be thankfully received, and attended to with despatch, on the shortest notice.

July 13, 1832.—2m

Patent Vice Manufactory.

A. LAMONT & CO. have the pleasure of informing their friends, and the public generally, that having nearly completed their arrangements, including the erecting of a Steam Engine, they will be able to supply all orders for their Vices, at the shortest notice.

As they intend to make it a permanent business, and have no doubt of their manufactory being of great benefit to the country at large, they expect, by dealing on liberal terms, to meet with a share of public patronage.

All orders, directed to A. Lamont & Co., Allegheny town, or to John Irwin, Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, will be promptly attended to.

A. LAMONT & CO.

Allegheny town, April 20.—tf.

☞The public are hereby warned, not to infringe on the patent rights of the subscribers, as in all cases the penalty, agreeably to law, will be strictly enforced. A. LAMONT & CO.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 15—tf

REMOVAL.

DR. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, has removed to Liberty street, No. 78, corner of Evans' alley. Dr. E. M. will be in his room from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, (Fridays excepted,) where all operations in the line of his profession will be performed.

P. S.—Dentists can be furnished with his beautifully nufamactured Porcelain Teeth.

March 27, 1832.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forwardevery description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

WANTED,

TWENTY Shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock, for which a liberal premium will be allowed. Apply to CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE

may 25.

DRUGS, &c.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a *Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, at No. 162 Liberty street, (opposite Sixth street,)* where they have received, and intend keeping, a general supply of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Having made arrangements in the eastern cities for a regular supply, they are enabled to sell at the lowest prices. ☞Physicians and country merchants are respectfully invited to call.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1832.—6m

E. HALE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY,

AND

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.

WM. MITCHELTREE & SON respect fully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their RECTIFYING DISTILLERY from Gray's Row, St. Clair street, to *No. 162 Liberty street,* (opposite to Sixth street,) where they continue to manufacture, in quantity, the following Liquors, which they will sell wholesale and retail on reasonable terms.

Brandy,	Cinnamon Cordial,
Rum,	Carraway do.
Gin,	Per. Love do.
Rectified Whiskey,	Rose do.
1st and 4th proof,	Lemon do.
Alcohol,	Annisseed do.
Peppermint Cordial.	Clove do.

Domestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, Bitters, and Essences.

In addition to the above, they have laid in and intend constantly keeping the following

WINES AND LIQUORS.

French Brandy,	Madeira Wine,
Holland Gin,	Lisbon do.
Jamaica Spirits,	Teneriffe do.
Port Wine,	Malaga do.

☞ *Monongahela* Whiskey by the barrel, keg, &c.

N. B.—Goods delivered, drayage free, within the limits of the city.

Grocers, tavern-keepers, and others wanting to purchase, are invited to call and examine their stock. March 30—6m.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE.

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

Ten Acre Lots for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Eight Lots of Ground, situated in view of the town of East Liberty, containing about 10 acres each.

The above Lots are handsomely located; suitable for country residences. The terms will be accommodating to purchasers. For a plan of the lots and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

may 8, 1832.—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, December 9, 1831. } tf

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

CABINET-WARE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have on hand, at their cabinet manufactory, on Liberty street, opposite Smithfield street, a large and elegant assortment of FURNITURE—consisting of Sofas; Couches; Mahogany Chairs; Pier, Eve, and Card tables; Work tables, Dining and Breakfast tables of every variety; Sideboards; Bureaus; Ladies' Dressing stands; Secretaries; Book cases; Wardrobes; together with High, French, and Common Bedsteads; which they will sell on the most reasonable terms. They flatter themselves, that, by constant attention to business, and faithful workmanship, they will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. ALEXANDER,
S. AVARD.

may 25, 1832.—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm of Wm. G. Davis & Co., Blairsville, Pa., and Wm. G. Davis & Co., Wheeling, Va., is dissolved by mutual consent.

Any persons having unsettled accounts against either of the above concerns, will please present them for payment to John D. Davis & Co.; and those indebted, are requested to make payments without delay, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, 30th march, 1832.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together in business, under the firm of JOHN D. DAVIS & CO., as Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants; and respectfully offer their services to their friends and the public. No 38, Water, and 78, Front streets.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, march 30, 1832.—tf.

250 BBLS. LOAF SUGAR; receivee per Steam Boat Friend, and for sald unusually low, by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

may 4, 1832.

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL.

Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR

has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,

Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully,

MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.

November 4—tf

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIELD, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum*, $130

Tuition in Music, - - - - 40

Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - - 24

Oil Painting, - - - - 40

French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will cause the following described property to be sold, by public outcry, on Thursday, the 9th of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. viz:—One piece or parcel of ground, part of Lot No. 293, in the general plan of the city of Pittsburgh, situated at the corner of Smithfield and Third streets, containing in front of Smithfield twenty-two and one half feet, and running back by Third street, sixty feet; on which is erected a new and commodious brick store and dwelling house, three stories high; and connected with which, is the privilege of a ten feet alley, in the rear.

Also—One other piece or parcel of ground, parts of Lots Nos. 241 and 234, in the general plan of the said city, containing in front on Front street, (between Market and Ferry streets,) thirty feet; and extending back ninety feet; on which is erected a convenient and well furnished dwelling house—built back from the street; it has a garden in front, and is peculiarly well suited for an agreeable private residence.

The sale of these Lots will take place on the premises first mentioned.

For all necessary information respecting the title and terms of sale, apply to either of the undersigned. ROBERT BURKE,
HUGH MAC SHANE,
JOHN CALDWELL.

Assignees of Webb Closey.

N. B. All persons indebted to Webb Closey, are hereby requested to make immediate payment of the amounts they respectively owe, to ROBERT BURKE, Esq. July 24—ts.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL: or the Last Day's of a Philosopher: by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green-M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office at the southwest corner of Market street and the Diamond. ☞Entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. march 27, 1832.—tf.

NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE,

NUMBER 84 WOOD STREET,

Corner of Diamond Alley.

JOHN H. BROWN & CO.

ARE now opening a well selected and general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Purchased for Cash, in the New York and Philadelphia Markets, which they offer by the piece of package, at a small advance.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1832.—tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*

THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.

Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

Master Sanders K. G. Nellis

HAS the pleasure of announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has returned from Wheeling, and will renew his performance at the Pennsylvania Museum, S. W. corner of Market and Fourth, *for a few days only*, commencing on Monday, July 22. Admittance to Museum and Performance, 25 cents: Children under 12 years, 12½ cents.

July 24, 1832.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT all the Goods, Effects, and Book Accounts of M. E. Moehring & Brother, have been assigned to Charles Von Bonnhorst, Charles L. Volz, and Martin Rahm, in trust for the benefit of the Creditors of the said firm of M. E. Moehring & Brother, with certain preferences. All those indebted to the said firm, by Book Account or otherwise, will call on Charles Von Bonnhorst, Esq. and settle their respective accounts, he being duly authorised; and those who have claims on said firm will present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned assignees.

CHARLES VON BONNHORST,
CHARLES L. VOLZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1832.—2m.

☞United States' Gazette and National Gazette will insert the above twice a week, for two months, and send their accounts to this office.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.

April 13, 1832.—tf

PRESSED GLASS KNOBS.

THE subscribers, having purchased from the New England Glass Company the exclusive right to make Patent Pressed Glass Knobs west of the Allegheny Mountains, hereby caution all persons against making, buying, or selling the same, except such as are manufactured by the Patentees, or

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

May 9 1832.—tf

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO, BANK NOTES, are received at per three cent disconnt. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Woodstreet.

September 20

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

march 22, 1831.—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET.

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

DOCTOR WARE,

SURGEON DENTIST, has removed to No. 44 Fourth street, in the Office formerly occupied by James S. Craft, Esq., two doors west of Market street. May 11.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, (*the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,*) where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

POETRY.

The following poem, from the pen of a young lady, has no inconsiderable merit. It has much vigor, both in the thoughts and in the versification, and but a few defects. We observe that the penult of Niagara is accented; and so, in strict propriety, it ought to be. No Indian can pronounce the word as we generally do, nor was it so pronounced before 1806.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

THE CHOLERA.

Scourge of the earth—fell Pestilence—thou com'st
Cloth'd in the blood of nations. On thy brow
Death for a while has placed his diadem.
And as thy car rolls on—with arm upraised,
The blighting vials of Almighty wrath
Thou pourest forth on empires. We may trace
Thy progress o'er the world by fields of graves
As vast and silent as Zahara's sands.
Where thou hast pass'd, hush'd are the happy tones,
The silv'ry laugh of childhood—hush'd the gay
And joyous maiden's song at even tide.
No more the hunter's horn at dawn of day
Trolls forth blythe notes to chase receding night,
But Silence, Desolation, and Despair
Have spread their sable pall o'er half the world.

E'en now we hear thy deep sepulchral voice
Like Niagara's roar—sounds from the North.
Tyrant! thou com'st—and ere the summer's sun
Shall soften into Autumn through our land,
The shrieks and groans of thousands of thy victims
Will swell the pæan of the Conqueror.

O man! weak man!—the creature of a day—
The sport of time—list to the warning voice
Which nature raises with her many tongues.
She bids thee know and feel thy impotence.
The sun shines on, with undiminished blaze—
The fields are verdant, and the balmy air
Comes laden with the fragrant breath of June.
The flow'rs were never lovelier,—and the skiff,
Scudding along before the gentle breeze,
Ne'er show'd a whiter sail. The mountain top
Still tow'rs in grandeur far above the clouds,—
The eternal ocean foams and dashes on—
But thou, with all thy dreams of happiness,
Of glory, and of honor,—who hast thought
To make the chainless elements thy slaves
And call God's bolt from out the thundr'ing heav'ns,
Are falling like the thistle's downy flow'r
When summer's breeze comes o'er it.

From the United States Gazette.

General Jackson and Mr. Secretary McLane on the Bank.

In putting his *veto* to the Bank Bill, the President of the United States denies the constitutionality, the public expediency, utility, or convenience of the measure; he also declares, that *he* could have made a plan, if he had been appealed to, which would have served all the purposes of the country. Perhaps the following extract from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. M'Lane, will show the opinion of one of the Cabinet upon the question, and go to prove, that General Jackson's assertions are, to say the least, unfounded in facts; that the exposures of the Treasury Department are directly adverse to his declarations.

"The important charge confided to the Treasury Department, and on which the operations of the Government essentially depend, in the improvement and management of the revenue, and the support of public credit, and of transferring the public funds to all parts of the United States, imperiously requires from the Government all the facilities which it may constitutionally provide for those objects, and especially for regulating and preserving a sound currency.

As early as May, 1781, the Congress of the United States, convened under the articles of confederation, approved the plan of a National Bank, submitted to their consideration by Mr. Morris, then superintendant of the finances; and, on the 31st December, of the same year, 'from a conviction of the support which the finances of the U. States would receive from the establishment of a National Bank,' passed an ordinance incorporating such an institution, under the name and style of 'the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of North America.' The aid afforded by that institution was acknowledged to have been of essential consequence during the remaining period of the war, and its utility subsequent to the peace, of little less importance.

The authority of the present Government to create an institution for the same purpose, cannot be less clear. It has, moreover, the sanction of the Executive, legislative, and judicial authorities, and of a majority of the people of the United States, from the organization of the Government, to the present time. If public opinion cannot be considered the infallible expounder, it is among the soundest commentators of the Constitution. It is undoubtedly the wisest guide, and only effective check to those to whom the administration of the Constitution is confided: and it is believed that, in free and enlightened States, the harmony, not less than the welfare of the community, is best promoted by receiving as settled, those great questions of public policy in which the constitutional authorities have long concurred, and in which they have been sustained by the unequivocal expressions of the will of the people.

The indispensable necessity of such an institution, for the fiscal operations of the Government, in all its departments, for the regulation and preservation of a sound currency, for the aid of commercial transactions generally, and even for the safety and utility of the local Banks, is not doubted, and, as is believed, has been shown in the past experience of the Government and in the general accommodation and operations of the present Bank.

The present institution may, indeed, be considered as peculiarly the offspring of that necessity; springing from the inconveniences which followed the first loss of the Bank of the United States, and the evils and distresses incident to the excessive, and, in some instances, fraudulent issues of the local Banks during the war. The propriety of continuing it is to be considered, not more in reference to the expediency of Banking generally, than in regard to the actual state of things, and to the multiplicity of State Banks already in existence, and which can neither be displaced nor in any other manner controlled in their issues of paper by the General Government. This is an evil not to be submitted to; and the remedy at present applied, while it preserves a sound currency for the country at large, promotes the real interests of the local Banks by giving soundness to their paper.

If the necessity of a banking institution be conceded or shown, that which shall judiciously combine the power of the Government with private enterprize, is believed to be most efficacious. The Government would thus obtain the benefit of individual sagacity in the general management of the Bank; and, by means of its deposites and share in the direction, possess the necessary power for the prevention of abuse.

It is not intended to assert that the Bank of the U. States, as at present organized, is perfect, or that the essential objects of such an institution might not be attained by means of an entirely new one, organized upon proper principle, and with salutary limitations. It must be admitted, however, that the good management of the present Bank, the accommodation it has given the Government, and the practical benefits it has rendered the community—whether it may or may not have accomplished all that was expected from it; and the advantages of its present condition, are circumstances in its favor, entitled to great weight, and give it strong claims upon the consideration of Congress to any future legislation upon the subject.

To these may be added the knowledge the present Bank has acquired of the business and wants of the various portions of this extensive country, which being the result of time and experience, is an advantage it must necessarily possess over any new institution.

It is to be observed, however, that the facilities of capital actually afforded by the present institution to the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing industry of all parts of the Union, could not be withdrawn even by transferring them to another institution, without a severe shock to each of those interests and to the relations of society generally."

Bank Bill Veto!—The Philadelphia Evening Post thus closes some very appropriate remarks upon the President's Bank Veto.

"Upon leading questions of national policy—without reference to parties or party politics—we have ever felt ourselves called upon to take a stand. In supporting the Protective System we have been active—to the extent of our ability—and in like manner we have been zealous in pointing out to our readers the great importance of the Bank of the U. States to the interest of the nation. Sufficient has been given in this paper, from time to time—as we have good reason to believe—to convince every unprejudiced mind of the correctness of those positions.

1st. That to the Bank of the United States we are indebted for our present wholesome currency, which enables any individual to remit to the extreme portion of the union, money, which will be there received at par.

2d. That to the Bank we are indebted for giving our currency a credit abroad, whereby we can remit funds to Europe, without loss.

3d. That to the Bank the merchant, the storekeeper, the mechanic, and indeed all classes of society, are mainly indebted for facilities in business, convenience in moneyed transactions, and confidence in commercial intercourse.

4th. That to destroy the Bank, will be to introduce among us—a prostration of business, distrust in moneyed transactions, a villainous paper currency, contemporaneous with a heavy loss in all business matters, and failures and bankruptcies without number.

And 5th. That a continuation of the Bank, in view of these palpable correct propositions, is desired by nearly all the reflecting and unprejudiced men of the country.

We therefore regret most sincerely, and we are confident that our friends will participate in our feelings, that the President has seen fit to pursue the course he has. We are persuaded that unless measures are taken to avert the evil, the picture of distress and desolation which we have presented will be speedily upon us; and if so, many years must elapse, before we can, even by active exertion, remove it."

THE VETO.

The hostility of the President to the present institution is manifest in almost every position taken and sentiment advanced. Whether a bank is necessary or not, the present charter must not be renewed. He distinctly favors the mad, nay the evidently profligate schemes of new projectors. He considers a bank charter a moneyed gratuity, which should not be renewed to a favored few: but should be extended to *"each in his turn."* And this he suggests without the slightest reference to the effects of such a course upon all the diversified interests of the country.

The argument, that to close the accounts of the Bank, within the next four years, "will produce great embarrassment and distress," is disposed of without difficulty. *"The time to close its concerns is ample; and if it has been well managed, its pressure will be light, and heavy only in case its management has been bad. If, therefore, it shall produce distress, the fault will be its own, and it would furnish a reason against renewing a power which has been so obviously abused."* The total disregard felt, by the President, for every interest that stands in the way of the destruction of the Bank could not be more fully developed than in what is here said. The operation, in Cincinnati, is illustrative of the operation every where. What must be the effect upon every interest of the country, if the Bank must cease all discounts and steadily exact the payment of the whole sum due, so as to close its concerns in April, 1836? Every improvement must stop. The sale and exportation of produce cannot be sustained. Property must depreciate. The poor and the industrious must suffer, and the rich will be enabled to increase their riches, by extensive and oppressive speculations.

The President, however, thinks nothing of this. If there is a heavy pressure, it must proceed from the bad management of the Bank. The capital was invested to be loaned. To loan it, therefore, cannot be bad management. The rich do not want to borrow. Upon the few of this class who may have borrowed, *"the pressure will be light,"* when called upon to pay. It must be *"heavy"* upon those who had enterprise and industry, but no capital, and to whom the bank advanced capital on the faith of their enterprise and industry. The property they may have secured by the aid of the bank, cannot be retained when that aid is withdrawn; business undertaken by the same means must be given up.—*"Heavy distress"* comes upon them in the loss of what they had made, in the want of continued employment. But the President feels no concern for them. And why? Their distress is the fault of the Bank. And wherein is the Bank to blame? The *"fault"* can only be in loaning money to such as were not *"rich"* enough to repay it, without a *"heavy"* pressure, when called upon to do so!!—Thus we see that the President, who repudiates the Bank because the stockholders are rich, repudiates it also, for lending money to any body but the *"rich."* Better evidence could not be asked that his professions of concern for the poor are mere cant, and his slurs at the *"rich"* contemptible slang; both resorted to, to catch a little applause.—*Cinn. Gaz.*

From the New York Spectator.

THE CHEROKEES.

It would appear by the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Tennessee to a member of Congress, that some of the persecuted Cherokees have taken a bold, but lawful measure; which, if followed up, in as many instances as may be practicable, will embarrass Georgia, notwithstanding the support of the President:—

'JUNE 28, 1832.—We have some news of an unpleasant nature. On last Saturday, a party of Cherokees arrived at Madisonville with a Mr. Davis, who formerly lived about Knoxville, and instituted proceedings against him before the Judge under the non-intercourse law as an intruder, although acting as a surveyor in the nation under the authority of Georgia, and he in turn has written back to the authorities of Georgia, stating his condition as one of their surveyors, and informing them of the names of all that were concerned in his arrest and removal to Tennessee for trial. As soon as they return home, they will all be taken and tried under Georgia law; and so we have it. Vann and M'Nair are of the party that arrested Davis. This is only the beginning of the mischief that is to follow from the construction given to 'State Rights' in Georgia. We may look for much mischief to follow, and perhaps bloodshed. The fault of this lies somewhere; and if the present Executive of the United States does not have cause to repent the tolerance of this outrageous proceeding, before it is all over, we shall all have cause to rejoice.'

The fifth section of the act of Congress passed March 30th, 1802, 'to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes,' imposes a penalty of one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, on any person attempting to make a survey of any of the Indian lands guaranteed to them by treaties, and described by the boundaries in the act. Utter contempt and disregard of this law, which was enacted at the instance of President Jefferson, Georgia has for months past employed an army of surveyors, who are dividing the Cherokee lands up into lots, preparatory for distribution by one of those far-famed land lotteries, by which the people of that state are bribed to sustain its local government in its lawless career. This measure is of course in direct violation of the law above cited. It is the duty of the President of the United States to see that the laws are executed. But in direct violation of his oath of office, he suffers the law to sleep unexecuted. Under these circumstances the Cherokees have again determined to appeal to the legal tribunals of our country. They have commenced with resolution, and they are right. The Court of Tennessee will be constrained to impose this penalty; as there can be no difficulty in proving the trespass committed by the surveyor, who has been arrested. We trust that the Cherokees who arrested him will not go back and subject themselves to the vengeance of Georgia. There can be no occasion for it. Should the case be carried up from the court below, the Supreme Court will have another opportunity of deciding still more directly on the illegality of the acts of Georgia.

From the New York Spectator.

The Washington Correspondent of the Providence Journal, under date of July 4, relates the following circumstance as having occurred in the Senate the day previous, during the debate on the Tariff:—

'While the bill was in progress, Mr. Abbott Lawrence, a gentleman from Boston, who was on the floor, addressed a few words to Mr. Webster, and one or two Senators whose seats were convenient to him. This *simple, common*, and *unoffending* act, was noticed by Mr. Hayne, who, it appears had, at that moment, submitted some proposition. Mr. Hayne quickly seized an occasion to advert to this act. He at once charged the manufacturers with directly interfering with the legislation of the Senate, and with gross violation of the rules of the Senate, for the purpose of furthering their individual interests. Mr. Webster replied that there was a time when citizens of the United States could not come within these walls without the risk of imputations of their honor. He had hoped that the time had gone by forever; but if it was to be revived, he would have suspected any man of attempting its revival rather than the gentleman from S. Carolina. He chose to understand the significant emphasis, and still more significant looks of the Senator from South Carolina. He had been in conversation with a friend sitting behind him, who was his neighbor, and his friend; and, with whatever forbearance he might receive any thing coming from that gentleman concerning himself alone, he would not permit his friend to be sneered at, and remain patient and silent. He suggested that, if a certain English blacksmith were now to knock at the door of the Senate chamber, with his horse-shoes, the gentleman from S. Carolina would be the first to let him in. He then referred to the opinion of Albert Gallatin, that citizens had a right to be present at the deliberations of Congress, and to give information to their representatives on all matters concerning the public interest. He wished the Senator from S. Carolina to know once for all, that he would not be permitted to sneer at any friend of his. Mr. Hayne rejoined that he had seen an individual leaning over the bar, at the moment he had made a proposition to the Senate; and that if he should again see such a violation of the rules of the Senate, he would move to expel the individual who might be guilty of it. Mr. Clay said that he occupied an outside seat, where he was accustomed to converse with his friends, and he would assure the Senator that whenever he moved to expel any friend of his, for holding such intercourse, he might be assured that his friend should not leave the chamber, unless he himself went with him. While the Senator thus denounced all the friends of the tariff, all on his own side were very clever fellows. He asked the gentleman why he did not direct his indignation against a little fellow, about four feet ten inches high, with red hair, who might be seen daily limping about the lobbies, and who had been summoned here by the Secretary of the Treasury, and received three dollars a day for the purpose of putting down the tariff. Why, when honorable citizens on this floor were made the subject of attack, why was not Moses Myers, the Jew, denounced? The scene ended here, but I presume some unpleasant feelings remained long afterwards.'

The Baltimore American gives the following abstracts of the *old* and the *new* Tariffs—

The New Tariff Law goes into effect on the 3d of March next, and provision is made, that any original packages of merchandise imported before the 3d of March, and remaining under the Custom House control on that day, shall pay only the reduced duties, and shall be entitled to the repayment of all sums exceeding the new rates, which may have been previously paid on them.

By the present (old) Tariff, Wool pays a specific duty of four cents per pound, in addition to an *ad valorem* duty of *fifty per cent.*

By the new Tariff, *wool* costing under *eight* cents a pound is free of duty; over *eight* cents it is to pay a specific duty of *four* cents, *and forty per cent. ad valorem.*

On Woollens the present minimum system is abolished. Under the new law, plains costing 35 cents, pay *five* per cent. or less than *two* cents a yard; under the old duty they came under the 50 cent minimum, and paid 45 per cent. or 22½ cents a yard. Plains under 33½ cents, pay by the present (old) Tariff 14 cents per yard; under the new, five per cent. ad valorem, or not exceeding 1½ cents. Under the present (old) Tariff, woollens are rated under a complicated system of minimums, which make it tedious to form a complete comparison. The following table will show the alteration made on all goods costing between one dollar and two dollars and fifty cents the yard.—The first column contains the cost, the second the rate of duty under the new act, and the third the amount of alteration. Under the present (old) system, all this range comes under the $2 50 minimum, and pays $1 12½ a yard.

Cost.	*Rate of new duty per yd.*	*Dec. of duty.*
$1 05	52½ cents.	60 cents.
1 10	55	57½ "
1 15	57½	55 "
1 20	60	52½ "
1 25	62½	50 "
1 30	65	47½ "
1 35	67½	45 "
1 40	70	42½ "
1 45	72½	40 "
1 50	75	37½ "
1 55	77½	35 "
1 60	80	32½ "
1 65	82½	30 "
1 70	85	27½ "
1 75	87½	25 "
1 80	90	22½ "
1 85	92½	20 "
1 90	95	17½ "
1 95	97½	15 "
2 00	$1 00	12½ "
2 05	1 02½	10 "
2 10	1 05	7½ "
2 15	1 07½	5 "
2 20	1 10	2½ "
2 25	1 12½	equal.
2 30	1 15	2½ inc.
2 35	1 17½	5 "
2 40	1 20	7½ "
2 45	1 22½	10 "
2 50	1 25	12½ "

It will be seen that the new duty regularly decreases from the cost of $2 25 per yard, when it is equal under both Tariffs, down to the cost of $1 05 per yard, in which the duty is more than *fifty* per cent. less. Beyond the cost of $2 50, the same effect is produced, the new duty being 35 cents per yard less than the old one, at the cost of $2 55, and increasing up to the cost of $3 20, where the duties are again equal. The effect of the alterations is to reduce the duties on all cheaper cloths, and retain them on the higher.

Flannels and Baizes are reduced from 22½ to 16 cents the square yard.

Brussels and Wilton Carpeting, from 70 to 63 cents per square yard.

Venetian do. from 40 to 35 cents per square yard.

Cotton Goods under the old Tariff pay 25 per cent. upon a minimum of 35 cents the yard.—Under the new, plain cottons pay 25 per cent. on a minimum of 30 cents, and colored, &c. the same as before.

Cotton bagging is reduced from 5 cents to 3½ per yard.

Silk Goods, from 30 to 10 per cent.

Irish Linens, from 25 to 15 per cent.

Sugar (brown) from 3 cents to 2½ cents per pound. White from 4 to 3½ cents.

Tea from India and China *free:* from places other than beyond the Cape of Good Hope, ten cents per pound. Coffee *free.*

Salt is to pay *ten* cents per bushel of 56 pounds.

Hemp is reduced from $60 per ton to $40.

Bar and Bolt Iron not rolled pay now 1 cent per pound. Under the new Tariffs 4-5ths of a cent.

The same, rolled, now pay $37 per ton. New duty $30.

Pig Iron is reduced from 62½ cents to 50 cents per *cwt.*

Sheet and hoop do. from 3½ cents to 3 cents per lb.

French wines in casks, (red) from 10 to 6 cents per gallon.

Do. do. do. (white) from 15 to 10.

To be reduced one half after 3d March, 1832.

The alteration in the duty on window glass consists in the abolishing of the highest minimum ($5 her hundred feet.)

Sir James Mackintosh, in his History of England, has collected some curious calculations illustrative of the Saxon origin of the English language. The number of words derived from the Saxon bears a much larger proportion towards the number of those derived from the Latin and all other languages, than would be believed on slight examination. Of sixty-nine words, which make up the Lord's prayer, there are but five not Saxon. Of the eighty-one words in the soliloquy of Hamlet, sixty-eight are Saxon. Even in a passage of ninety words in Milton, the most learned in diction of any English poet, only sixteen are Latin, the rest Saxon. In four verses of a chapter in Genesis, containing one hundred and thirty words, there are only five not of Saxon origin. In seventy-nine words of a passage in Addison there are only fifteen Latin; and even Dr. Johnson, whose style is so peculiar from its Latinity, introduced into his celebrated parallel between Dryden and Pope, containing eighty seven words, only twenty-one of Latin derivation.

The language of the ancient Britons, the original inhabitants of the island, has become extinct and left scanty, if any memorials. The Britons were so unmixed with their conquerors that they kept their peculiar language until the reign of Henry VIII. when it gradually became absolute. In the reign of Queen Anne, it was known only in a few villages near the Land's End. The children as they grew up, learnt English; and, as the old Cornish folks died off, the language gradually expired with them; so that towards the middle of the reign of King George III, it is affirmed by Sir James Mackintosh, an old fish wife, who resided about three miles from Mousehole, near Penzance, was the only surviving individual in the world, who conversed in the tongue of the ancient Damnonian Britons. At this present time, the names of fields and towns, hills and rivers, in Cornwall, are the only memorials of the British language.—*Balt. Amer.*

Transparency of the Sea.—There is nothing perhaps that strikes a northern traveler more than the singular transparency of the waters; and the farther he penetrates into the Arctic regions, the more forcibly is his attention riveted to this fact. At a depth of 20 fathoms, or 120 feet, the whole surface of the ground is exposed to view. Beds, composed entirely of shells, sand lightly sprinkled with them, and sub-marine forests, present through the clear medium new wounders to the unaccustomed eye. It is stated by Sir Capel de Brooke, and fully confirmed by my observation in Norway, that sometimes on the shores of Norland the sea is transparent to a depth of 4 or 500 feet; and that when a boat passes over subaqueous mountains, whose summits rise above that line, but whose bases are fixed in an unfathomable abyss, the visible illusion is so perfect, that one who has gradually, in tranquil progress, passed over the surface, ascended wonderingly the rugged steep, shrinks back with horror as he crosses the vortex, under an impression that he is falling headlong down the precipice. The transparency of tropical waters generally, as far as my experience goes, is not comparable to that of the sea in these northern latitudes; though an exception be made in favor of the China seas, and a few isolated spots on the Atlantic. Every one who has passed over the bank known to sailors as the Saya de Malha, ten degrees north of the Mauritius, must remember with pleasure the worlds of shell and coral which the translucid water exposes to view, at a depth of thirty to five and thirty fathoms.—*Elliot's Letters from the North of Europe.*

Fear.—It is somewhat strange (a friend remarks) to see some of our contemporaries advising their readers, in reference to the Cholera, to put off fear, (we believe we have bestowed a little of this admonition ourselves,) as though it were easily laid aside as a thin garment, and confidence substituted in its place. Fear is the greatest in cases of unknown and mysterious danger—it magnifies every mystery, and converts the plain into the mysterious. Now, though there is no doubt that fear is a great predisposing cause in this disease, the very knowledge of this fact will, in some, create or increase the alarm. A great reason to allay the consternation, is, that the Cholera when opposed in its incipient stages is a curable disease, and that it rarely attacks those who live temperately, who are warmly clothed, who do not exhaust themselves by labor, who live in well aired rooms, sleep in well aired beds, and remove all filth and decomposing matter from their houses and yards.—*Boston Centinel.*

New manufacture—A new and beautiful manufacture has just been produced at Halifax, which promises to come into extensive use. It is a damask, of which the ground work is in silk, and the figure is worsted. The effect is almost, if not quite as rich as that of damask made wholly of silk, yet the price is not more than one half.—*Leeds Mercury.*

New Speculation!—Within a few days there have been runners in most of the towns in this vicinity, gathering up cents coined in 1814. They find but few, and buy them as they can, giving 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, or 17 cents each; and we have heard of 75 cents being given for a single cent. Twelve and a half cents have been offered in this town. The story is, that in 1814 some gold was accidentally mixed with the copper at the United States' mint, and that the cents of that year contain gold. We verily believe that the whole affair is a humbug, and that the cents of 1814 are of no more intrinsic value than those of any other year. It has been suggested that the speculation originated in the following manner. Copper was very scarce in 1814, on account of the war, and but few cents were coined at the mint during that year. Some virtuosi, who were desirous of laying up in their cabinets specimens of the coinage of every year, could not find any cents coined in 1814, and offered certain toll gatherers a dollar or two to collect for them a few cents of that year. This offer led others to suppose that the cents of 1814 contained gold. We know not whether this be a true explanation of the mystery.—*Hampshire Gaz.*

We learn, says the New York Journal of Commerce, that the Directors of the U. S. Bank, have determined to loan a million of dollars to the City Banks, for the purpose of relieving the present money pressure.—*National Gazette.*

The Montreal Gazette, speaking of the abolition of duties on tea in the United States, if imported in American vessels, says—'It will have the effect of inundating the Provinces with teas from the United States, unless our duties are abated, and the East India Company are disposed to put up their importations at a more reduced upset price.'

A Silver Mine.—We have understood that quantities of silver ore have been discovered at what are called the Hills of St. Catherine, or Farar's Cliffs—some of the ore has been wrought, and very pure silver extracted from it. It is also reported that gold has been found at the same place. The Cliffs are not in the 'occupancy' of Indians, nor within the 'chartered limits of Georgia.'

Emigrants.—The number of emigrants arrived at Quebec to the 7th instant, is 34,557.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot,	lb. 5 a5½	Steel, co. lb	7a8†
pearl,	7	sad irons	6†
Ashes, sc. salts	3½ a 4	Lead, in pigs	6½§
black salts	4†	in bars	6½§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$8†
Augers, qr.	6†	dry, lb.	12½†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	7a8†
Bacon, lb.	5½†	Leather, sole.	25§
Butter, keg.	9†	upper, doz.	$25a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 50†	calf skins,	20 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	75§	Lard,	8½§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½†
w. crack. bbl.	$4 75†	Molasses,	37§
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra. 10d	6½§
Coals, bush.	5†	8d	6½§
Candles, lb.	9½	6d	7§
Copperas	2½a3†	4d	8½§
Cheese	6½*	other	7 §
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	$1 25§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$20 a 21†
Coffee, g.in bgs.	14a15	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	10a12½§	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2½†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2½†
4-4 Checks	13 a 21†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 25
Cot. yarns, lb. No. 5,	25§	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, bbl.	$4 00*	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	35§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6½a7†	pkd. mess, bbl.	none
hatcheled,	9a10½*	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy. 4-4	40a56*	Potatoes, bush.	37a43§
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4½a5
New herring,	$7§	do. K'y.	4½§
shad,	12½§	Sugar, N.O.lo.	6½a7½
mack'l	6a9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	75†	lump,	13 a 14†
barley	45†	loaf,	14 a 17†
rye	43†	Salt,	$2 §
corn	37§	Soap, lb.	5 a 8†
Glass, 5by 10, box	$3½a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4½a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	24†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	14†	leaf,	2½a3½†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½†	rough	6†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6†	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$118§	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	14*	imperial,	1 25§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	18*
Indigo, Span lb.	150	Wool,	30*
Bengal,	200†	Wool hats, doz.	$5½a6§
Iron, b. Jun. t	$120§	Whisk. o. gall.	35a40cts†
blooms, Jun.	$95§	new	27†
rolled	115§	Vices, bright	12½†
sheet, cwt.	9½§	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$ 42§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	11a 12†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

Pittsburgh Seminary
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
South East Corner of Grant & Second Sts.

THE want of a permanent institution, located in the city, in which females should receive a useful and finished education, seems long to have been deeply felt by the inhabitants of this flourishing and wealthy city.

From the frequent and earnest solicitations of her friends, Miss Parry has, at length, undertaken to establish and carry into effective operation an Institution calculated, not only to supply the deficiency for which it is more immediately intended, but to offer such advantages as may render it worthy the patronage of the intelligent citizens of neigboring places.

The object of this seminary is, to inculcate sound principles, inform the mind, refine the taste, and form the character; to effect this, there will be a strict and well-ordered system of government as well as of instruction: for little can be accomplished in the great business of education without efficient regulations and good order.

The building is spacious and handsomely situated in the most elevated and healthy part of the city, commanding a fine view of the Monongahela, and the adjacent hills. It is sufficiently central for the convenience of day scholars, and yet retired from the noise of business.

In the English department the branches are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Geography, and Astronomy, with the use of the Globes, History, Chronology, Botany, Chymistry, Rhetoric, Natural and Moral Philosophy.

English branches,	$8 00 per qr.
(Each qr. to consist of 12 weeks.)	
Music,	10 00
French,	8 00
Drawing in pencil, crayon, and water colors,	8 00
Oil Painting,	10 00

Boarding and tuition, including all the branches, two hundred dollars per annum. Each pupil must be supplied, by the parent or guardian, with a mattress, bedding, towels, combs, brushes, soap, and silver cup, table and tea spoon, with the initials of the name engraved on each. Each pupil required to repair and keep her own clothes in good order. Washing, stationery, &c. are extras. No charge made for the summer vacation, commencing on the twenty-third of July, and terminating on the thirty-first of August. No pupil engaged for a shorter period than two quarters: first quarter to be paid in advance. One month's notice to be given previous to withdrawing a pupil.

The Rev. Dr. Bruce, President of the Western University, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in that Institution, will give lectures on Astronomy. Competent masters are engaged for the different branches.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D.
Rev. G. Upfold, D. D.
Rev. C. Avery,
Dr. P. Mowry,
J. M. Snowden,
H. Holdship,
J. D. Davis,
N. B. Craig,
Hon. H. Denny.

Feb. 7.—tf.

Curled Hair Mattrasses,

OF a superior quality, constantly on hand, or made to order, at less than eastern prices, at the Carpet and Furnishing Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street. A. M'FADDEN.

N. B.—7,000 lbs. Curled Hair, (in the rope,) on consignment, and will be sold at eastern prices, with the addition of carriage. A. M'F.

April 20—tf

NOTICE.

KEYES & GREEN.—Notice is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between LEVI KEYES & S. B. GREEN, Merchants, is dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are required to make payment to the subscriber; and all persons are hereby warned against giving credit to any individual in the name of the firm, as the undersigned will be responsible for no contracts not made by himself, after this date.

STEPHEN B. GREEN.

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1832. [July 20,—3t]

FOR SALE,

A LOT of Ground in Fifth street, next to the corner of Wood street; on which there is a two story frame house and a large frame circus, the lot is 60 feet on Fifth street, by 130 feet in depth.

Two Lots of Ground in Penn street, and on which are part of the Old Garrison Houses, between Wayne and Hand streets, fronting on Penn street, 26 feet 7 inches each, by 120 feet in depth, to an alley in the rear.

A number of Lots of Ground fronting on Penn and Liberty streets, and adjoining the Canal Basin, which is part of the premises.

Twenty Lots of Ground in the city of Washington.

Also, One Share of the Stock in the Bank of the United States.

Five Shares of the Stock in the Allegheny Bridge Company.

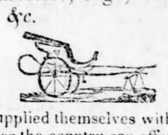
Sixteen Shares of the Stock in the Monongahela Bridge Company. Apply to

CHARLES AVERY,
JOHN M. SNOWDEN,
JOHN THAW,
JOHN BARBER,
Executors of Jas. S. Stevenson, deceased.

Jan. 31, 1832.—wtf

NEW COACH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers are desirous of informing the public that they have commenced the *COACH MAKING, in all its various branches,* near the end of the *Allegheny Bridge, Saint Clair street, Pittsburgh,* where they intend manufacturing *Post Coaches, Coaches, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.*



Having supplied themselves with as good a lot of materials as the country can afford, and having none but first rate mechanics, they flatter themselves that they are enabled to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them.

Stage Proprietors are respectfully requested to give them a call, and examine for themselves.—All work done, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. ☞Repairing done with despatch.

On hand, for sale, a neat Charriottee.

HISE, COLE & GREER.

N. B. Wanted, three lads between 14 and 17 years of age, to learn the Coach Making business. march 20, 1832.—tf

Executors' Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of ADAM JOHNSTON, late of Noblestown, deceased, are requested to call and settle their accounts with John Johnston, Blacksmith, of Noblestown, and make payment to him, immediately, as legal measures will very soon be taken to enforce the collection of those remaining unpaid; and all persons having claims against the estate may present them to the said Johnston, or to Samuel Thompson, Merchant, Pittsburgh.

JOHN JOHNSTON, } *Ex'rs*
SAMUEL THOMPSON, }

July 20, 1832.—3t.

☞The Reporter, Washington, Pa. will insert the above three times, and charge this office.

CONSUMPTION CURED

THE INDIAN SPECIFIC;

THE PREVENTION AND CURE of *Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, and diseases of the Breast and Lungs, &c. prepared by Dr. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of the city of Lancaster.*

Bill of Direction, accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases. Also, particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if the directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before proper authorities, in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured in the most desperate cases of consumption, some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying each bottle.

A fresh supply of the above Specific has been received, and is for sale by B. A. Fahnestock, corner of Sixth and Wood streets; Henry P. Schwartz & Co., No. 42 Market street, 2d door below 3d street; and, Charles Avery & Co., corner of 2nd and Wood streets. April 24, 1832.—wly

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to decline the Mercantile business, will dispose of his property at Letart Falls, Ohio, on accommodating terms. The property consists of a Two Story Frame House, and Brick Kitchen, with a well of excellent water at the kitchen door. The house was built expressly for a Dwelling and Mercantile Establishment. The lot on which the house is erected, contains 3-4 of an acre of ground, and embraces a good Steam Boat Landing, at the head of Letart Falls. It is perhaps the best stand on the Ohio river for a Boat Store and Wood Yard. Any person disposed to keep a Country Store, Boat Store, Wood Yard, and Public House, might do an extensive and very profitable business.

For particulars, respecting the property and the country, inquire of Thomas L. Shields, Esq., or William Semple, of the firm of Bissell & Semple, all of Pittsburgh.—Should the above named property not be sold before the first of November, ensuing, it will be offered for rent.

GEORGE BOYD.

June 1, 1832.—4mw

For Sale or Rent,

THE LOWER GREEN GLASS WORKS, (now in blast,) with all the houses, tools, and appurtenances thereto belonging, together with a first rate COAL BANK, unopened, not more than 150 yards from the Glass Works, calculated to last the Works for several years, with the addition of FOURTEEN ACRES OF LAND, adjoining the premises.—Possession given on the 1st of June.

ALSO, THE SALT WORKS,

on the same plat, with new metal, containing 1200 gallons; a sufficiency of Salt Water to make 30 bushels of good merchantable Salt per 24 hours. Abundance of Coal at the m

The Western Female Collegiate Institute

WILL be opened, by the Rev. WILLIAM B. LACEY, D. D., President, and Miss ELIZABETH H. SMITH, Governess, on the first Monday of September next, in that elegant, commodious, and delightfully situated mansion, now occupied by Mrs. Agnes Irwin, on Erin Hill, one mile east of the City of Pittsburgh, and near the right bank of the Monongahela river.

The design of this Institution is to impart an *accurate* and *thorough* knowledge of *all* the solid and polite branches of female education; and having employed the assistance of several ladies of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the President and Governess hope to fulfil the design and meet the just expectations of the public.

The general classification of Studies, and Terms of Instruction in the "Institute," are as follow:—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Rudiments of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Plain Sewing, $4 per term.——Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Chronology, Elements of History, Rhetoric, and Needle Work, $6.——Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Geology, Composition, Moral Philosophy, Elocution, and Fancy Work, $7.——History, Geometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Elements of Criticism, Composition, and Elocution, $8.——Elocution, Intellectual Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Domestic Economy, comprehending the Intellectual, Moral, and Manual branches of this department, $10.——French, Spanish, and Italian, each $8.——Music on the Guitar, Piano Forte, and Harp, including the use of the instruments for practice, each $13.——Drawing and Painting, $6.——Painting on Velvet, with theorems, $4.——Bronzing and Painting in the Chinese style, $20 per course.——Board, $2 50 per week.—The tuition bills will be payable quarterly in advance.

The Governess will lecture weekly on Etiquette and Female Manners, and exercise her pupils in Calisthenics and the forms and elegancies of fashionable life, *gratuitously*.

A prospectus of the Institution will soon be published; and, in the mean time, reference is made to the Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D., President of the Western University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Geo. Upfold, D. D; Rev. Charles Avery; James Ross, Esq. John D. Davis, Esq. T. B. Dallas, Esq. Wm. W. Irwin, Esq. Wm. F. Irwin, M. D., Adam Hays, M. D., and Orlando Metcalf, of this city.

The Rev. Intrepid Morse, of Steubenville, Ohio; the Rev. Samuel Johnston, the Rev. Dr. Aydelott, William S. Johnston, Esq. Morgan Neville, Esq. John P. Foot, Esq. Dr. M. Flagg, and the Messrs. Picketts, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Andrew W. Loomis, New Lisbon, Ohio; and the Rev. David C. Page, and Thomas H. Armstrong, Esq. of Louisville, Kentucky.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1832.—3m

THE BRIDGE OVER THE MONONGAHELA AT WILLIAMSPORT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Books of Subscription will be opened, for the purpose of taking Stock in said Company, as follows, viz:—at Williamsport, in the county of Washington, at the house of Joseph Hamilton, on Monday, the 9th day of July next; at the Borough of Washington, in said county, at the house of John Dagg, on Wednesday, the 11th day of July; at Mount Pleasant, in Westmoreland county, at the house of Andrew Lowery, on Saturday, the 14th day of July; at Somerset, in Somerset county, at the house of John Webster, on the 17th day of July; and, at Pittsburgh, at the house of Nicholas Griffith, on the 25th day of July; where two or more of the Commissioners, appointed by the law creating said Company, will attend.

ROBERT McFARLANE,
JAMES GORDON,
JAMES McGREW,
THOMAS McGIFFIN,
AARON KERR,
SHEZBEZZER BENTLEY,
JOHN R. SHUGGART,
JOHN C. FLUMMER,
JAMES POWER,
HERVEY H. PETERSON,
Commissioners.

June 12, 1832.—wt25J

REMOVAL.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past and numerous favors of his friends and customers, and while he solicits a continuance of their liberal support, respectfully informs them that he has removed to No. 27 *Market Street*, next door to Mr. Wallace's Silver-smith shop, and directly opposite to his former stand, where he will carry on the business of BOOT AND SHOE MAKING; and he hopes by punctuality and attention to the orders of his friends and customers, to merit and receive their favor and patronage.

N. B.—Ladies' Prunello Ware, of the best quality, will be kept constantly on hand as above.

B. PERRY,
No. 27 Market street.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1832.—tf

LIGHT and Dark, Red and Blue Frostings;
London Blue Mass;
Superior Slippery Elm, Flor:
Oil Copaiva, in bulk;
Aromatic Salts;
Hair Powder;
Powder Puffs;
Maccassar Oil,
Bear's Oil;
Oil Roses;

And a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, &c. Just received, and offered low for Cash, at the Æsculapius Drug Store of

JOHN M. SNOWDEN, Jr. & Co.,
Fourth street, opposite U. S. Bank.

July 17—w2m

HOGE & WAINWRIGHT,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

RESPECTFULLY request the attention of Country Merchants, Saddlers, and others to their Stock of Goods, a greater part of which is of their own importation, and in part, consists of Griffin's, Waldron's, Passmore's, and Wilson's Scythes; Knives and Forks; Pen, Pocket, and Blade Knives; Locks; Latches; Butt Hinges; Screws; Sheep Shears; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel—a fine assortment of Waiters, &c. &c.

Having made arrangements for the importation of our own Goods in future, and determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction, we feel confident that we shall be enabled to meet the wishes of those who may favor us with their custom.

Pittsburgh, march 23, 1832.—tf

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM HERDMAN, late of Fayette township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers, on or before the 27th of August next—those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
WILLIAM MARKS,
Administrators.

July 20, 1832.—4t.

ROBERT M'CLELLAND,

ATTORNEY at Law, has taken an office in the house occupied by Mr. P. Doran, and situated in the Diamond, where he will attend to any business in any of the Courts of the City of Pittsburgh, and Allegheny County.

may 25, 1832.—6mw

HIDES.

1,000 DRY Arkansas and Mississippi HIDES;
500 Dry Rio Grande do.;
150 Salted New Orleans do.

For sale by LITTLE & HAYS,
June 15, 1832—wtf. No. 3, Market street.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1832.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.—It gives us pleasure to state that the Western Section of this improvement is now navigable from Pittsburgh to Johnstown.

SECRETARY M'LANE.—We ask the attention of our readers to the leading article on the opposite page of our paper—the extract from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, at its last session. In a brief space it contains an ample refutation of the sophistry of the Veto Message, as well upon the point of the constitutionality as of the necessity of such a Bank as the present one. The concluding remark of the extract is undoubtedly well founded, and should be well weighed and considered before the project of a new Bank is seriously thought of.

THE CHOLERA.—The Report of the Board of Health, at New York, up to 10 o'clock of Saturday, the 21st instant, says the editor of the Commercial Advertiser, "shows a truly alarming increase in the number of cases. The disease increases in virulence as well as in extent."—In the preceding twenty-four hours, 311 new cases, and 104 deaths had occurred.

RETURNING GOOD FOR EVIL.—The prevalence of the Cholera in New York had produced much pecuniary distress and embarrassment, by driving off many of the business men.—The United States' Bank, when informed of this, (forgetting, or rather disregarding the fact that two of the members of Congress from that city had been the most bitter opponents to the renewal of the Charter,) for the purpose of alleviating the distress, loaned the State Banks in New York city one million of dollars.

On Tuesday last, we had quite a clever rise of our rivers.—On Wednesday the Steam Boat Napoleon arrived from White's ripple, and on Thursday, the Halcyon arrived, and the Osage departed.

NOT EXTRAORDINARY IN THESE LATTER DAYS.—Yesterday we had no papers from Philadelphia, or any place east of it.

Some of the Jackson leaders, alarmed by the excitement, distress, and embarrassment which the veto is likely to produce, are endeavoring to produce the impression that the question of rechartering the Bank of the United States is not necessarily involved in the coming election. This shift will not avail them—the question was fairly, by the President himself, placed before the people, whether or not, from a more blind manworship, they would have President Jackson, with distress, embarrassment, and idleness, or the Bank of the United States, with prosperity, industry, and employment.

The Jackson party so viewed the matter at first, and so they placed it before the people. It is true, they now attempt to shift their ground, and say that General Jackson will give us *some kind of a bank*, if we will only behave ourselves properly, and with becoming respect for his excellency.—The resolution at Bond's room, our readers have seen—at Judge Breden's meeting, in Butler, a similar resolution was adopted.

The editor of the Washington Examiner has the following remark:

"Our own opinion on the subject has been long known to our readers; and it is therefore only now reiterating that, to say *that the present Bank of the United States, as it is called, should wind up its concerns at the expiration of its present charter.*"

JUDGE BREDIN OF BUTLER.—We were disgusted, on Saturday last, upon reading the Western Sentinel, to find this gentleman, now the President Judge of a judicial district, descending from the dignity of his high station, to soil the purity of the ermine, by playing *spokes-man, committee-man, delegate*, and *demagogue* at a public meeting.

When Governor Wolf committed the gross offence of appointing this man over the head of his most worthy and amiable competitor, James Allison, Esq., of Beaver, we had reason to expect that, having attained a station of which he was so unworthy, and to which the highest presumption alone could induce him to aspire, he would endeavor, by his future deportment, to acquire a respectability which he had not previously possessed. We had hoped that the example of his not over scrupulous *patron*, Henry Baldwin, who, on the 4th of July, 1831, refused to attend a *political dinner*, would have induced him at least to refrain from taking a *conspicuous* part in a *political partisan meeting*. We have, however, been disappointed; at the meeting on the 18th of July, Judge Bredin entirely forgot that dignity of deportment, scrupulous exactness, and retiring modesty which so well becomes a dispenser of the laws.

Judge Bredin stated the object of the meeting; *Judge Bredin* was chairman of a committee of nine, to report resolutions; *Judge Bredin* reported the resolutions, leaving blanks for the names of two delegates to the Strattenville convention; *Judge Bredin's* name was used to fill one of the blanks, and thus, *Judge Bredin* was appointed one of the delegates.

Mr. Gilmore, son of John Gilmore, Esq., made a speech in opposition to the nomination of Judge Bredin; *Judge Bredin* made a speech in reply; *Judge Bredin*, with all the modesty and sincerity of Richard 3d, declined the honor, but still *Judge Bredin* was retained as a delegate.

Judge Bredin, it seems, is opposed to the re-election of John Gilmore, and favorable to the election of William Beatty!! to Congress. We are no admirers of Mr. Gilmore's course as a representative, and therefore, feel no particular interest in a controversy between him and William Beatty, but we do so detest and abominate this busy meddling of Judges in low, dirty, party politics, that we cannot refrain from placing the seal of condemnation on Judge Bredin.

Having exhibited this picture of what the conduct of the Judge was, we give an extract from a Sermon, delivered by the Rev. Sidney Smith, at the Cathedral at York, in England, in 1824, to show what the deportment of a Judge should be. We have published this extract before, but it will bear a second reading.

"A Christian judge, in a free land, should, with the most scrupulous exactness, guard himself from the influence of those party feelings, upon which, perhaps, the preservation of political liberty depends, but by which the better reason of individuals is often blinded, and the tranquillity of the public disturbed. I am not talking of the ostentatious display of such feelings, I am hardly talking of any gratification of which the individual himself is conscious, but I am raising up a wise and useful jealousy of the encroachment of those feelings, which, when they do encroach, lessen the value of the most valuable, and lower the importance of the most important men in the country. I admit it to be extremely difficult to live amidst the agitations, contests, discussions of a free people, and to remain in that state of cool, passionless, Christian candor, which society expects from their great magistrates; but it is the pledge that magistrate has given, it is the life he has taken up, it is the class of qualities which he has promised us, and for which he has rendered himself responsible; the want of it is the same fault in him, which want of courage would be in some men, and want of moral regularity in others. It runs counter to those very purposes, and sins against those utilities for which the very office was created: without these qualities, he who ought to be cool, is heated; he who ought to be neutral, is partial; the ermine of justice is spotted; the balance of justice is unpoised; the fillet of justice is torn off; and he who sits to judge after the law, smites contrary to the law."

"It is a matter of notoriety, that this paper advocated the rechartering of that institution: and that it was conceived *essential to the general welfare that the charter should be renewed. We still deem our former opinions correct*, though we must acknowledge the President has advanced some plausible arguments to sustain his veto. Yet we cannot perceive the necessity of the alternative, "Jackson or the Bank." If the President entertains *opinions at variance with ours relative to a single measure*, we still feel convinced that the general course of his administration is decidedly advantageous to the country. We believe the President to be a man of indomitable firmness and honesty of purpose—and in no act of his life has that characteristic been better illustrated than *in the uniformity and pertinacity of his opposition to the U. S. Bank*. He has dwelt on this subject in his three annual messages *with the same undisguised hostility to the Bank* which influenced him in the rejection of the Bill."

From the above extract, from the Allegheny Democrat, it appears that editor means to retain some self-respect, and not to imitate the example of his compatriot of the Mercury, in one day, raising a cry *in favor* of the Bank, and next day at the bidding of some little great man, raising a fuller cry *against* it. While, therefore, we give the editor of the Democrat credit for evincing more self-respect and integrity than is displayed by the dog cheap patriot of the Mercury, we must remind him that even upon his own showing, he should have gone a little farther, and opposed the re-election of General Jackson. He says, to be sure, that the General entertains "opinions at variance with his, only in a single measure;" and intimates that he will not abandon him for that, but he also states that he deemed, and still deems it "*essential to the general welfare that that single measure should be adopted*."

He declares that the General has evinced "*pertinacity and uniformity*" *in his opposition* to the Bank, and that he had, in "three annual messages, displayed the same *undisguised hostility to the Bank*."

Now it does seem, to our mind, that our neighbor should have perceived that a *pertinacious and uniform opposition*, and an *undisguised hostility* which had existed for three years, is not likely to cease after the President is re-elected; and, of course, that the Charter cannot be renewed, if he is re-elected. True patriotism would therefore have dictated that where the *General Welfare* and *General Jackson* came in opposition to each other, he should have given his support to the former.

Still, we give him credit for the display of integrity and consistency so much superior to that of the editor of the Mercury, and for his honest reiteration of the opinion that, "it is essential to the general welfare that the Charter should be renewed."

For the Gazette.

MR. CRAIG—In casting around to find suitable men to represent us in the next State Legislature, my mind fixed on *Isaac Lightner, Esq.*, of the Borough of Allegheny, as a practical Manufacturer, a man of business, and of talents amply sufficient to represent us in the legislature. The interest of Pennsylvania is his interest, and there will be no necessity for keeping a guard around him to remind him that he is an American.

I hope to see him placed before the public as a candidate; and he will be supported by

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

July 24, 1832.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this place, dated "CINCINNATI, July 21st, 1832.

Mr. Caldwell, Manager of the Theatre, gave notice in yesterday morning's papers, that Mr. Houston, former Governor of the State of Tennessee, would attend the Theatre that night. The play then progressed through two acts, and when in the third act, Mr. Houston and Suite, made their appearance; when the audience demanded that Mr. H. retire, or he should be turned out. Some few friends of Mr. H. then attempted to quell the clamor, but to no effect. The Manager attempted it to no effect; they told him to take that blackguard out, or they would do it: H. and Suite were compelled to retire. I make no comments; public sentiment appears to be against Houston here very strongly."

CELEBRATION

Of the Fourth of July, at Shouse town.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY—James Scott, Esq., President; Robert Anderson, Esq., Ebenezer Worth, Wm. Cain, Vice Presidents; Col. Loring Hodge, Marshal; Capt. Wm. M'Clelland, and Lieut. H. M'Cormick, Assistant Marshals.

The Patriotic Greens met, at 11 o'clock, in full uniform, under the command of Capt. M'Clelland. After going through with many well conducted manœuvres, with great applause by the spectators, they marched to the place appointed, and a large concourse of citizens joined with them: the Volunteers first, with excellent music, the Officers of the Day, the Committee of Arrangement, invited Strangers, with the Citizens of our country—all moved at the word of command, under the direction of the Marshal and his Assistants to a grove, where the Declaration of Independence was read by Robert Anderson, Esq., after which, a very able and eloquent oration was delivered by Col. Loring Hodge; they then returned in the same order, and sat down at a dinner, prepared in the best style, by Mr. B. Vandervort, for the occasion.

After the dishes werre removed from the table, the following toasts were read.

1. *The Day we celebrate.* May it last as long as there is a vestige of ground in North America. 2 guns, and 3 cheers.

2. *The President of the U. States.* The warrior and statesman. May he long live to be caressed by his country. 4 guns, and 6 cheers.

3. *The Governor of Pennsylvania.* The able statesman and advocate for internal improvements. 2 guns, and 4 cheers.

4. *The Navy of the U. States.* Manned with the bravest men on earth, and a terror to our foes. 1 gun, and 3 cheers.

5. *The Army, Volunteers, and Militia of the U. States.* The bulwark and safe-guard of our Nation. 1 gun, and 3 cheers.

6. *The Constitution of the U. States*—A beacon which is illuminating the world, may it stand an eternal monument of the wisdom and patriotism of its founders. 1 gun, and 4 cheers.

7. *The spirit of liberty which is now abroad regenerating nations.* May she, like the first dove from the Ark, find no resting place for her foot until the whole world is emancipated. 2 guns, and 3 cheers.

8. *The State of Pennsylvania, the first in the Union in Agriculture and Manufactures.* May the principles which actuate her, triumph throughout the Union. 1 gun and 4 cheers.

9. *The Memory of George Washington, our departed Hero and Statesman of the Revolution.* May the memory of his virtues be as lasting as the stars in the firmament. 3 guns.

10. *The three Illustrious Presidents who made their exit from this world on the Anniversary of our happy country.* May their names and memory be handed down to the latest posterity. 3 guns.

11. *Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures.* May no want of Union or Nullifying principles prevent their prosperity. 2 guns and 3 cheers.

12. *The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.* May their motto be justice, directed by virtue, and governed by prudence; the good of the Union be their principle, and not party spirit their interest. 2 guns and 3 cheers.

13. *The Ladies of America.* May their virtue be respected, their friendship courted, and their union sought for by every batchelor of the land. 6 guns and 13 cheers.

After some volunteer toasts were offered, and drank with applause, all retired from the table in good friendship, and at an early hour dispersed for home. A fact worthy of remark, not one that participated in the celebration was seen the worse for liquor during the day.

Pennsylvania, ss.—In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by GEORGE WOLF, Governor of the said Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

It having pleased the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe, in the course of his just and wise providence, to visit our beloved country with a desolating pestilence, denominated the Spasmodic or Asiatic Cholera, and believing that mercy is a distinguishing attribute of the Deity, that he exhibits his strange works of judgment by the infliction of chastisements upon his creatures, because of their transgressions, for the benign purpose of causing them to turn from the evil of their ways and to fly unto Him, as to their sure refuge and rock of their salvation.

And although the propriety of recommending a fast by the civil authority of a State is doubted by some, and altogether denied by others: Yet when a whole people is threatened with the visitation of "the Pestilence that walketh in darkness," bearing death and destruction in its train, it becomes the duty of all, whether occupying civil or religious stations, to arouse their fellow citizens to a sense of their danger, and to exhort them as one man to devote themselves in humility and Godly fear, on a day to be set apart for that purpose, for the service of the God of Nations, and to unite in common supplication to Him in whose hands our lives are, that he would graciously avert from us the threatened calamity, or mitigate its desolating severity.

Under these impressions, and in accordance with an intimation of an earnest desire on the part of a respectable number of the reverend Clergy of different religious denominations, and other devout and well disposed citizens of this commonwealth, that the Executive of this state would recommend to the people of the same, the observance of a day to be set apart as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer. I do therefore hereby earnestly recommend to all my fellow citizens within this commonwealth, that laying aside as far as practicable all worldly avocations, they observe THURSDAY, the ninth day of AUGUST next, as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer, imploring the God of Heaven to remit unto us all our iniquities, transgressions, and sins; deprecating his merited displeasure; supplicating his mercy; that the hand of the destroying angel may be stayed; that we may be preserved as individuals and as a people from the desolating scourge,—or that in the midst of deserved wrath he would be pleased to remember our frailty and his unbounded mercy—that he would, in tender compassion for his weak and erring creatures, mitigate the inflictions he may in his wisdom see fit to lay upon us, and prepare us to receive with a becoming temper, his righteous award.

And it is further recommended, that the good people of this Commonwealth accompany their supplications with the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving to the Father of all mercies, that in his infinite goodness he hath hitherto preserved us as spared monuments of his mercy; for having in great loving kindness extended unto us a continuance of healthful seasons, and for his unremitting goodness in mingling with his judgments, many rich blessings, both of a spiritual and temporal nature.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburgh, the seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and of the Commonwealth, the fifty-seventh.

By the Governor.
JAMES TRIMBLE, Dep'y Sec'y.

Dr. Stevens, of New York, says that 'according to the best of my observation, the malignant cholera in this city and neighborhood has attacked with equal frequency and violence, negroes, mulattoes, and white persons.'

The Secretary of General Santa Anna has arrived in this city, from Vera Cruz, on a mission to General Gomez Pedraza, whom Santa Anna invites to occupy the station of President of the Mexican Union. Pedraza was elected by the People in 1828, but supplanted by intrigue and violence. He has sojourned for some time in Philadelphia. This proceeding of Santa Anna has a very creditable aspect. It would seem to be one of exemplary disinterestedness and true republican patriotism.—*Nat. Gaz.*

BUENOS AYRES.—By the arrival of the ship Galaxy, from Buenos Ayres, advices from that place are received up to the 1st of June. We have received a file of the British Packet to the 26th of May. The most interesting intelligence to us, though of a melancholy character, is the death of Post Captain George W. Rodgers, Commander of the naval forces on that station, and brother of Com. John Rodgers, President of the Board of Navy Commissioners. Capt. Rodgers entered the service on the 2d day of April, 1804, and received his commission as Post Captain on the 3d of March, 1825. He was about forty-five years of age. He died on the 21st of May, after an illness of ten days, on board of his ship, the corvette Warren.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

We are indebted, says the Baltimore Gazette, to a highly respectable gentlemen, a native of Germany, for the following

Extract of a letter from the South of Germany.

"Our men of science assert, that the Asiatic Cholera never prevailed at an elevation of more than 800 feet above the surface of the Ocean, and therefore, they say, your native city was exempt from that calamity."

Clay in Virginia.—A National Republican Convention was held at Staunton, Virginia, on the 16th inst. The last Staunton Spectator contains the names of upwards of 160 delegates to the Convention, and adds, "several meetings have not yet been heard from."—*Chambersburgh Repos.*

The session of congress just closed—one of the longest and most arduous ever held, will be also among the most important, because of its various proceedings. The following great points must now be regarded as established—

1. *The constitutionality and expediency of the protective system.* Every feature in the new law reaches this extent: for instances, manufactures of cotton and wool will pay duties of about or more than 50 per cent.—and silks and linens will be received at very low rates of duty; sugar will pay 2½ cents per lb., which the "free traders" tell us is 100 per cent.—but coffee will be admitted free of duty, and so on. Every *principle* for which Mr. *Clay*, and the rest of the friends of domestic industry, contended at the beginning, HAS BEEN FULLY MAINTAINED. The revenue will be greatly reduced—but the system preserved; for the reduction has been placed principally on unprotected articles, and even the duties on wines, &c. much diminished, and by the concurrence, if not at the instance, of those who, early in the session, declaimed against reducing the duties on what they called "luxuries!" Much has been gained in these respects. It is true, the wool-manufacturing interest is hazarded, and several minor branches of industry, perhaps, absolutely, and wantonly, destroyed—but the bill has many valuable parts and points in it, and may be improved even before it goes into operation: for, unless because of fortuitous events in Europe, the *farmers*, seeing and *feeling* the pure folly of protecting wool by a duty of more than 50 per cent., and its manufacture by one of only 25 per cent.—will "break ground," and require a prompt revision of the law, when all its errors may be corrected.

Another important truth is established—that much might be done in the way of *conciliation*, under the influence of a spirit of justice. The law, as it now stands, preserves many leading interests. The pound sterling is placed at its rightful value—the duties upon woollens are to be paid in cash, and the credit on duties generally lessened. The ultra "free trade" party in *South Carolina*, as well as the "strict constructionists" of *Virginia*, are equally cast on their "beam ends," and will sink together. It is probable, also, that so far as protection is extended by this bill, it will remain *permanent*—not to be reduced; and this, in itself, is an important matter. It will cause the investment of vast sums of money in certain manufactures. And we are satisfied from the result that, had the proceedings on the tariff from the secretary of the treasury been started fairly—or by the committee on manufactures in the House of Representatives understandingly—a sufficient law might have been obtained without much difficulty; and which, while protecting every department of industry, would have yielded considerably to the prejudices of the south, as to the 'oppressive' operations of the tariff. We never expected to satisfy—nor would we so much as turn our hand to satisfy those who, in the madness of presumption, require an abandonment of the principle of protection—nor to appease those political jugglers, who would have measured the protection of certain articles by the influence of the *votes* of those more immediately interested in their particular production: but still we always said, that a great deal might be done for *conciliation*.

2. *The constitutionality and expediency of internal improvements*—a very important law having been passed and *approved by the president*, notwithstanding his former vetoes, and his subsequent refusal to sign [or virtual *veto* of] "the *harbor bill*"—having reference to subjects more generally considered within the legitimate powers of Congress! Why the first was approved, and the last virtually rejected, may be well worth inquiring into.

3. *The constitutionality and expediency of the bank*—a bill to renew the charter having passed both houses by handsome majorities, though *veto-ed* by the president. This was a great victory, and on many accounts.

4. *The passage of the land bill, by the Senate*, though it failed in the house—for the people now have a liberal and just plan before them for settling *this* 'distracting' question—which puts down all ideas of 'nullification' on account of the public lands, and seals the lips of boisterous pretenders to the people's confidence. This bill, only, and in itself, would have been sufficient to establish a character for any ordinary man; and the management of the whole subject shows the master-mind of the author of the project. In its effects, the land bill of Mr. *Clay* will, perhaps, become not less important than even an adjustment of the tariff. It has dissipated the elements of discontent that were gathering in the west—as well they might, when a Senator of the United States was so reckless as to declare that payments on account of the public lands were '*taxes*' on the western people!—the 'prime bang-up' of all demagogism.

5. *The allowance of interest on claims of the states, for advances made during the war*—a most righteous and just deviation from the ordinary legislation of the United States—and appropriating a million or two of dollars for the payment of *honest debts*: but it seems that the President, by refusing to sign this bill, has *veto-ed* it also. The principle, however, is established by congress, and it will, in better times, be carried into effect.

There has also been, we think, an unusual number of private claims settled or otherwise disposed of—and, though the session was so fatiguing and oppressive, and attended with many unpleasant occurrences, it may be said, generally, that much good has resulted from it.—*Niles.*

The Value of the Union—There is force and beauty in the following sentence in the speech of Mr. Tyler of Virginia, on the subject of Mr. Clay's resolution on the duties on imports:

'I have been reared in a reverential affection of the Union. My imagination has led me to look into the distant future and there to contemplate the greatness of free Americans.

'I have beheld her walking on the waves of the mighty deep, carrying along with her tidings of great joy to distant nations. I have seen her overturning the strong places of despotism, and restoring to man his long lost rights. Wo, wo, betide that man who shall sow the seeds of disunion amongst us! Better for him that he had never been born. If he call upon the mountains to hide him; nay, if he bury himself in the very centre of the earth, the indignation of mankind will find him out, and blast him with its lightnings.'

From the Army.—An express arrived in town yesterday from Gen. Atkinson's army, bringing letters from gentlemen attached to the command, from which we learn that the army had arrived at White Water, above the river of the Four Lakes, where the main force of the Indians were embodied, as stated in our former accounts. On the approach of the army, the Indians, it appears, changed their position, and it was supposed had taken shelter in a large swamp, about eight miles from their former encampment, and within a few miles of our army. On the morning of the 7th instant, during a very thick fog, one of the sentinels belonging to the main army, was shot down, and on that day, it was supposed, that if the Indians would stand a battle with the regular troops at all, there would be an engagement

Gen. Dodge, with a strong detachment, had been sent to the opposite side of Rock River to cut off their retreat, and it was expected that a very short time would bring the enemy to a fight, or compel them to surrender.

Another letter states, that "the Indians were dispersing in every direction; and that they would not come to a general engagement." This is most probably the case. The regular troops, they will never face, and all the fighting (if any) must be done in small skirmishes by the mounted militia.—*St. Louis Republican, June 17.*

Executive Logic.—The official paper, the Globe, intimates that the President could not sign the Port and Harbor Bill, because among the items of the bill were 'appropriations to some of the most unimportant local objects,' and, as an instance, quotes the following: 'For the improvement of Back Creek, Twenty Thousand Dollars.' It is scarcely ten days since the President approved and signed a bill appropriating, among other items of various amount, *two hundred and fifty dollars* 'for removing obstructions in the Berwick branch of the Piscataqua River.' That bill was constitutional. The Port and Harbor Bill was not constitutional, because it proposed Twenty Thousand Dollars for the improvement of Back Creek.—Where this 'Berwick Branch' is, we do not pretend to know: but Back Creek we all know, is one of the most important channels of intercourse in the Union.—*Nat. Int.*

Abolition of Slavery in Virginia.—This great question is commanding renewed attention in various parts of Virginia. In Halifax, General Carrington in an elaborate address to the people of that county, sets forth his reasons for supporting it. An able pen in the Martinsburgh Gazette reviews Mr. Brown's speech, and embodies many sound and valuable reflections. In the "Union" (a new and able paper established at Lexington, and edited by Charles P. Dorman, Esq) appears a memorial to the people of the West, and form of petition to the General Assembly, both powerfully written, and calling for measures to arrest the progress of slavery west of the Blue Ridge, and the means of extinguishing that which now exists in that region.—*Richmond Whig.*

W. M'Ilvane, Esq. Cashier of the United States Bank, tendered his resignation to the Board of Directors yesterday.—*Nat. Gazette, June 18.*

It was known to be the policy of Mr. Van Buren to attack the United States Bank, and to set the State Bank interests in hostile array against it: Calculating that the State Banks, being more numerous, and having more customers, would be most influential. It has so happened, however, that a large number of State Banks, seeing the liberal manner in which the U. States institution was conducted, and its general beneficial effects upon the currency and exchange, have come forward and petitioned for a renewal of its charter.—*Village Record.*

DIED,

In the evening of the 22d inst., at the residence of her father, Mr. John Collins, in the 29th year of her age, Mrs. HANNAH HEWEY, relict of Mr. Wm. M. Hewey, deceased, late of Robinson township, after a long and lingering consumption, which she bore with patience and resignation, and sank quietly into that everlasting peace, where 'troubles cease, and the weary are at rest.'

THE Classes in the Western University will commence on Monday, August 6th.—The students are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

ROBERT BRUCE.
Principal of W. U. P.

July 27, 1832.

FOR SALE *a Couple of ENGLISH POINTERS.* Apply to

JOHN JULIUS.
July 27, 1832.—3t. *At the Exchange.*

NOTICE.

THE members of the Allegheny Engine and Hose Company are hereby notified to attend a meeting, at the Engine House, on Saturday, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for Training and Inspection. Punctual attendance is requested. By order.

Wm. M'CANDLESS, *Secretary.*

July 27, 1832.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

SHELLAC, VERDIGRIS, ALCOHOL, &c.

WM. MITCHELTREE & SON have just received from Philadelphia, a quantity of Shellac and Verdigris. They are, as usual, constantly supplied with Alcohol, of their own manufacture, which they will warrant; and for a character of which, they refer to any of the Hatters of this city. They have also good Logwood and Copperas—all of which they will sell on reasonable terms. No. 162, Liberty street, (opposite Sixth street,) Pittsburgh. July 17.—1mt2f.

UNADULTERATED WINES AND FRENCH BRANDY.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON—have just received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of *Port, Claret, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Madeira, and Red Wines.* Also, 4th proof French Brandy, all of which they will warrant genuine; and, together with their former stock of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, Cordials, &c., sell Wholesale and Retail, on reasonable terms.

No. 162 Liberty street—opposite Sixth street—Pittsburgh. July 17, 1832.—1mt2f.

Ordination Sermon.

A DISCOURSE, delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Ephraim Peabody, over the First Congregational Church in Cincinnati, May 20, 1832. By Rev. James Walker, Pastor of the First Congregationalist Church, in Charlestown, near Boston. Lately received, and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
44, *Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.*
July 13.—tt.

THE Creditors of the subscriber are hereby informed that he has applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of Crawford county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this commonwealth; and the said court has appointed the 16th day of August next, at the Court House, in the borough of Meadville, for the hearing on said application.

CHARLES S. WALTERS.

July 13.—w3t.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of PALMER & HIGBY is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

W. Palmer is authorized to close all business of the firm.

W. PALMER,
E. I. HIGBY.

July 10, 1832. [July 13—3t]

☞ The business will be carried on in future by W. Palmer, at the old stand.

J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings, has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. march 9—tf.

LAW BOOKS.

PENNSYLVANIA BLACKSTONE; being a modification of the Commentaries of Sir Wm. Blackstone, with numerous alterations and additions; designed to present an elementary exposition of the entire *Laws of Pennsylvania*: in 3 vols., 8vo., by John Reed. President Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas of the 9th Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

Herenden on Fraud, with Notes and References to American decisions: by T. Huntington, Esq. volumes 1 and 2.

Vesey, Sr. Chancery Reports—first American edition, 2 vols.

Angell and Ames on Corporations; 1 vol. 8vo.

Wentworth on Executors.

Condensed English Chancery Reports; vol 3d.

For sale by D. M. HOGAN,
July 13.—3t. No. 73, *Wood street.*

400 BAGS Coffee;
80 chests assorted Tea;
60 boxes Raisins;
5 barrels Almonds, and a large additional supply of superior Liquors.

Just received and for sale by
JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
170, Corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.
July 24.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.
Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

TOBACCO.

85 HHDS. TOBACCO, (new crop;)
250,000 Common SEGARS.
Just received, per steamers Sentinel and Experiment, and for sale by MOSES ATWOOD,
June 8. *No. 84, Front street.*

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware.
DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.
June 22, 1832.—tf

BANK OF GEAUGA AT PAINESVILLE,—The Notes of this Institution are received at this office, at 2 per cent. discount.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, Number 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
January 17.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Eighty Shares of Beaver Bridge Stock

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell the above number of Shares in the Beaver Bridge Company, the Stock of which is valuable, nets at present a good dividend, and it is thought will net from 8 to 10 per cent. when the Beaver Canal is completed. For particulars, inquire of S. Baird & Co., Merchants, corner of Fifth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, or to the subscribers, Merchants, Philadelphia. BROWN & AGNEW.
may 4, 1832—6mo.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

40 BALES Domestics, viz:—Ashton, Delaware, and Chester Tickings; Drillings, Shirtings, and Sheetings; Wilmington Stripes, &c. Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by MOSES ATWOOD,
may 22. *No. 84, Front street.*

A Natural Curiosity.

THE Director of the Pennsylvania Museum has the pleasure of announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has engaged *Master Sanders K. G. Nellis*, the celebrated youth BORN WITHOUT ARMS, for a few days only.
M. Nellis goes through a variety of interesting performances, with his toes; such as cutting profiles, watch papers, shooting with a bow and arrow, dancing, singing, &c. For particulars, see bills.
He will make his first appearance on Monday, July 9th, and may be seen from 10 o'clock, A. M. until 10, P. M.
Admittance 25 cents: children under 12 years, 12½ cents. July 10

IODINE, Hydriodate of Potash, Oil Crotontiglium, Oil Cubebs, Oil of Roses, Denarcotized Opium, and Laudanum, English Blue Mass, Chlorate of Potash, Solidified Copaiva, Ext. of Gentian, Quinine, Cicuta, Colocynth, and Belladonna, English Calcined Magnesia, a very superior article. Just received, and for sale by
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market street.
July 17, 1832.—3ts&3alt.

PIANO FORTES.

R. & W. NUNNS, *Manufacturers of Grand Cabinet and Square Piano Fortes*, No. 137 Broadway, New York, respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and the western towns, that they have appointed Messrs. SMITH, PETERS & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, their Agents for the sale of Piano Fortes of their make.
The extensive sale which the instruments of their manufacture have had, throughout the United States, for twelve years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of their saying any thing with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name. They can only add that, for the five years that they exhibited Piano Fortes, at the exhibition of American Manufactures, in New York, they received the *first premium*, for the best instruments, and that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers, equal to any other house in the Union.
All Piano Fortes of their make are warranted, with the privilege of returning them within a year, if there is any defect in them.
☞All orders, addressed to Messrs. Smith, Peters & Co., No. 9 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, between Wood and Market streets, will be attended to, at the Manufacturers' prices.
July 20, 1832.—3m

To Be Let,

A Commodious Three Story Brick Dwelling House, situate in Liberty Street, between Third and Fourth streets. Immediate possession will be given. For terms, apply to Mr. John Irwin, at the Rope Warehouse, or of the subscriber, on the premises. W. W. IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, July 20, 1832.—tf.

NEW MUSIC,
AT HALF PRICE,
Twelve and a Half Cents a Sheet.

GO FORGET ME, why should Sorrow; On Hudson's Side; Innocent Mirth; Wreath of Love; When Temperance; Yon Rose Tree; Lovely Mary; Love thee, yes, too fondly truly; O then I thought of thee; Live Lone; Idols Mio; Spring time of year; Clar de Kitchen; Alice Gray, with vars.: O'Cara Memoria, by Hunter; Buona Motte Amato Care; Swiss Boy, with vars., by Andrews; Le Rano de Vaches; Ov. Mansaniello.

GUITAR MUSIC.

The Wish: Blithe as the hours; Sul Margine; My Sister Dear; Cotillions, by Tolbecque; Le Souvenir: Weber's last Waltz, with vars.
No. 9, Fifth street.
SMITH, PETERS & Co.
July 17—tf

Two Lads Wanted.

TWO BOYS, from 14 to 16 years old, can obtain a situation at *Sylvester's*, as apprentices to the *Book Business*. July 20.

280 BBLS. N. O. Molasses;
25 bbls. Sugar House Molasses;
100 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
75 bbls. Tanners' (Brown) Oil;
25 bbls. *Very Old Whiskey.*
For sale by JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
170, Corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.
July 24.—tf

BAIRD & BALDWIN,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞*Refer to*—
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players*.
The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.
L. & P. PETERSON.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO. have removed to their New Warehouse, one door west of Market, on Water street—second building below their old stand. March 9.

30 Hhds. Superior quality Leaf Tobacco (new crop)—received per Polander.
For sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
may 25, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 15, for 1832; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of July, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. 60 No. Lottery: Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$15,000 is	$15,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,398	1,398
4	1,000	4,000
4	400	1,600
5	300	1,500
5	200	1,000
12	150	1,800
50	100	5,000
51	40	2,040
51	30	1,530
51	20	1,020
102	12	1,224
1581	8	12,648
11475	4	45,900
34220 tickets.		$102,660

Tickets, $4; Halves, $2; Quarters, $1.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address
WM. HAMILTON,
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
July 20, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 15, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 28th of July, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$1,5000 is	$15,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,398	1,398
4	1,000	4,000
4	400	1,600
5	300	1,500
5	200	1,000
12	150	1,800
50	100	5,000
51	40	2,040
51	30	1,530
51	20	1,020
102	12	1,224
1581	8	12,648
11475	4	45,900
34220 tickets.		$102,660

Whole tickets, $4; Halves, $2; Quarters, 1.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.
A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,
JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.
Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000 and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
July 20, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 15, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 28th of July, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery: 9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$15,000 is	$15,000
1	5,000	5,000
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4	400	1,600
5	300	1,500
5	200	1,000
12	150	1,800
50	100	5,000
51	40	2,040
51	30	1,530
51	20	1,020
102	12	1,224
1581	8	12,648
11475	4	45,900
34220 tickets.		$102,660

Tickets, $4; Halves, $2; Quarters, $1.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.
When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.
Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.
The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.
Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.
Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!
July 20, 1832.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE.
march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

HARDWARE.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co. are now opening a very extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Plated Ware, to which they most respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and Saddlers. A large proportion of their goods have been imported direct from Liverpool, (England,) *via* New Orleans, and will be sold on accommodating terms.
march 16—tf.

Steel Hoes.

AS Agent for Ephraim Estep, I expect to be constantly supplied with the above article, of a superior quality.—They are offered at the most favorable manufacturers' rates.
M. ATWOOD,
march 27. Corner of Wood & Front sts.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.
NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines, Boilers, Governors, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Shearing Machines, Blades, and Machinery, generally. Turning, of every description, done at a short notice
Pittsburgh, January 24—tf

New Hardware Store,
NO. 66, WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.
Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.
The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.
THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AN Assortment of *Curtain Bands, Knobs, Rings, Fringe, Locks, &c.*, suitable for furnishing Steam Boats—on accommodating terms, by SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
Corner of Wood and Fifth streets.
Pittsburgh, march 15—tf.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.
Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

NOTICE.

THE public will please to take notice that the partnership heretofore existing between William B. Barnett and James S. Barnett, is this day dissolved, not by mutual consent, but by the power that one of the partners holds in his hands.
Pittsburgh, 5th day of March, 1832.
All persons are hereby forbid trusting either of the partners on the responsibility of the other.
JAMES S. BARNETT.
march 9, 1832.

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,
NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.
February 7, 1832.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.
JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

LIQUORS.

3 PIPES Bordeaux Brandy;
2 do Holland Gin;
30 Quarter Casks Sweet Malaga Wine.
Just received and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
march 9.

75 Bbls. Molasses, received per Transport, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
may 25, 1832.

WANTED

NOTES of the Old Bank of Steubenville, for which 80 cents on the dollar will be paid.
GEORGE A: COOK,
No, 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.
N. B.—$4 76 cts. paid for Sovereigns. Wanted 3000 as above. July 3.

EXCHANGE.

	per ct.		per ct.
Geauga	2	N. Y. State gen.	1½a2
Wilksbarre	¼1	New England bks.	2
Chambersburgh	1	Dayton	2
Lebanon, Pa.	1	Urbanna	2
Muskingum, Ohio,	1	Scioto	3
Virginia	1	Michigan	3
New York City	1	Canada	4
South Carolina	3	Louisiana	5
North Carolina	6	Natchez	5
Cleaveland	2		

Most other Banks one half per cent.
☞Wanted—Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, and American Gold.
Notes and Drafts collected on all the principal places in the United States.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood st. Pittsburgh.
June 8, 1832.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.
W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

FOR SALE.

A Two Story Brick House, with a Frame Kitchen, and a Two Story Brick House back of the same, with a stable—all erected on a Lot 30 feet front on Diamond Alley, running back 100 feet. The Hydrant water is introduced into the yard. The property is in a good state of Repairs—only a part of the money will be required, the balance to be secured by Mortgage. For further information, enquire of Lewis Peterson, or the subscriber, on the property.
LEWIS ALLEN.
July 13, 1832,—tf

CONCENTRATED Disinfecting Solution of *Chloride of Soda*, prepared according to the formula of M. Labarraque, for sale by
S. J. SYLVESTER.
☞Each bottle will be accompanied with full directions as to the mode of application.
July 13.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.
THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor.*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix*
July 26, 1831.—tf

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,
To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.
Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.
August 2, 1831—tf

RECEIVED,

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Ceroons Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ½ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.
DOBBIN & IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR J. H. IRWIN has removed to the office lately occupied by the Doctor Gazzams, in the Museum Building, on Fourth street, the first door from Boggs & Wrenshall's store, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets.
June 22—tf

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Nov. 29.—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
August 30, 1831

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.—tf.

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge. Apply to the subscriber.
FREDERICK BAUSMAN.
may 11, 1832.—tf

JUST received, and for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
200 bbls. No 2, MACKEREL;
50 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
100 bbls. ROSIN;
5,000 lbs. Superior LAMP BLACK.
Pittsburgh, June 8.

50 Hogsheads Kentucky Leaf Tobacco;
65 do New Orleans Sugar;
50 boxes Cavendish Tobacco.
Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 9.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.
N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

A. W. FOSTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed to the Diamond, west of the Court House, and next door to the office of the 'Pittsburgh Gazette.'
April 3, 1832.—wly

SHEAR STEEL,
MADE AT PITTSBURGH.

THE Undersigned has been four years, with indefatigable attention, engaged in the manufacturing of this most valuable article, in Bayardstown, near Pittsburgh. He has now on hand a good stock, of the best quality, equal to the Imported, and warranted, at 16¼ cents a pound. He requests the favor of purchasers calling to see his stock. S. BROADMEADOW.
N. B.—It will be well if the consumers of this article consider the very *large amount of silver dollars*, annually sent to England, to purchase the same. may 25—tf

THE Subscribers, having given James T. Kincaid an interest in their Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory, will continue their business, under the firm of *L. & P. Peterson & Co.*, No. 45, Front street, and No. 66, Second street, near the Post Office.
L. & P. PETERSON.
Pittsburgh, June 15, 1832.—tf

500 DOZEN of Waldron's, Griffin's, Passmore's, Blanchard's, and Stone's Corn, Grass, and German SCYTHES. Also, Scythe Rifles, Darby Creek, Milan, and Real English, *Rag Stones*—for sale by
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.
march 16—tf.

LAND AND MILLS
FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, 800 acres of land, in Columbiana County, Ohio, 16 miles from New Lisbon, 34 from the Ohio river, and 40 miles from Pittsburgh, Pa. Little Beaver creek divides the section into nearly equal parts; between 3 and 400 acres level upland, of which about 150 acres are cleared and fenced; the residue of the tract, creek hills, &c.; Coal in various parts, in veins of 2 to 3½ feet. A Railroad from Pittsburgh to Massillon, Ohio, is contemplated to pass up Little Beaver. Also, a Paper Mill, with two engines, necessary appendages, and 20 houses, suitable for hands; a Grist Mill, with two run of stones; a Saw Mill, and a Tan Yard. The Dam is a substantial frame, filled in with stone, and water sufficient nearly all the year for all the Mills, in the driest season, for any one of the Mills. The stock of rags, horses, and wagons; stock of sheep, cattle, &c. &c.; will be sold with the property, if desired.
Also—That Three Story Brick Building, in Wood street, No. 54, between Third and Fourth streets, occupied as a Book Store and Dwelling, with the back buildings belonging thereto, occupied as a Book Bindery, Printing Office, &c.; being 22½ feet in front, extending back 120 feet. The above property will be sold low.
Any information can be obtained, by postpaid letters, addressed to
CRAMER & SPEAR,
June 19—3mo. Pittsburgh.

50 HHDS. Prime N. O. Sugar;
90 bbls. Molasses;
25 half bbls. do
100 boxes Tin Plate, 1-3 x;
100 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
50 bbls. No. 3 do;
30 half bbls. Nos. 1 and 2 do;
9 bbls. New England Rum;
50 do Tanners' Oil;
50 do Rosin and Pitch;
5 casks Cod Fish;
6 tierces Rice;
100 kegs Ky. Manufactured Tobacco;
150 boxes Melee Cigars.
Just received and for sale by
JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.,
No. 38 Water, and 78 Front streets.
may 4—tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:
JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,
	Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.
Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.
A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.
Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.
The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to
A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

55 BALES COTTON;
33 HOGSHEADS TOBACCO;
10 BALES TOBACCO.
Just received and for sale by
MOSES ATWOOD,
may 22. *No. 84, Front street.*

☞The Subscriber, of the firm of STROOP & CAROTHERS, having declined business in favor of ISAIAH DICKEY, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of DICKEY & CAROTHERS; who are now authorized to settle all transactions in their former business. JACOB STROOP.
Pittsburgh, July 9, 1832.

NEW WHOLESALE
Grocery and Commission Warehouse,
NUMBER 168 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have on hand, from the eastern and southern markets, a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, on accommodating terms. Also, on hand, 3000 pounds prime Old Cheese.
DICKEY & CAROTHERS.
N. B. The highest price, in cash or groceries, will be paid for all kinds of country produce.
July 10.—tf

COMMISSION HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in Natchez, Mississippi, with the design of transacting a *GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS*. He will attend, particularly, to the sale of Northern Produce and Manufactures, and to the purchase and shipment of Cotton. Consignments or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention; and no exertion shall be wanting to promote the interests, and merit the confidence of those who may entrust him with business. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his northern friends.
ALFRED COCHRAN.
Natchez, March 10, 1832.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
Commission Merchant,
NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

Refer to
Messrs. COCHRAN & IRWIN, Pittsburgh.
G. W. BARCLAY & Co. Louisville,
STEPHEN DUNCAN, Esq., Natchez,
JOHN LINTON, Esq., New Orleans.
march 27, 1832.—6m.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore early the same evening.
Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]
REESIDE, Owner.
In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.
☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.
B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.
The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.
LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:
1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.
The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,
MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.
To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.
JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.
THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,
FREDERICK RAPP.
December 30—tf

NOVELTIES.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM, *a new Room, containing a great variety of Natural and Artificial Curiosities, has been opened during the last week.*
An entirely new and splendid Phantasmagoria, exhibiting the objects as large as life, has been procured, and is exhibited every evening, at half past 8 o'clock. Also, a Cosmoramic view of Pittsburgh, from the Point to the Bridge, has lately been added. Admittance 25 cents: Children 12½.
may 29.

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. have removed their stock of Books to No. 44 Market street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank, where they will continue to keep on hands, a General Assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Which they will dispose of at very low prices.
N. B. Merchants' orders put up on the most reasonable terms. April 6, 1832.—tf